

years the subscriptions to the JOURNAL were included with receipts from advertising; the general amounts, however, may be considered accurate. No credit of subscriptions from members and no charge for rent, office, salaries, etc., are included.

Year	Journal Advertising	Journal Expense	Journal Profits
1903	\$1461.19		
1904	4017.28		
1905	5907.04		
1906	5454.70	\$3706.08	\$1748.62
1907	5880.02	4863.82	1016.20
1908	4552.14	3670.52	881.62
1909	4429.21	3667.00	762.21
1910	4764.51	3250.44	1514.07
1911	5598.99	4147.86	1451.13
1912	6299.05	4647.12	1651.93

\$9025.78

Register. From 1906 to 1909 the Register and Directory was published under contract with the Society by an outside party and the Society neither made nor lost money on it nor did the figures relating to it pass through our books. In 1910 the publication of the Register was again taken into our hands. The receipts and expenses for the three years will be found below. If the book can be made to pay for the paper and printing of it, we feel that we should be satisfied. The edition for 1910 shows a loss of \$152.95, which is accounted for by the cost of the legal work in defending the Society's copyright to the book. The two succeeding years, taken together, show a loss of \$1, which is quite satisfactory.

Year	Receipts	Expenses
1910	\$1273.00	\$1425.95
1911	1060.90	1121.58
1912	1200.25	1140.57

Total Receipts and Expenses. The following table sets forth the total receipts and expenses of all sorts for the eight years preceding and including 1912 and a few words of historical explanation may not be out of place. In 1905 we borrowed \$2000 at 6% for three years; this was used in the same year to take up our floating debt and enable us to pay cash for our supplies and get better rates and discounts which, altogether, effected a saving of more than 20%. In 1909 this note was taken up by issuing 20, one hundred dollar notes which, in turn, were taken up in 1910 and 1911, being paid for out of our regular income. In 1910 an additional assessment of \$1 per member per year for three years, ending 1912, was voted; this was for the purpose of taking care of the cost of our Medical Defense. The cost of this work more than doubled in 1912 and, as already mentioned, promises to be very much greater in 1913. It is the large increase in this one item of expense that accounts for our loss in 1912 which occurred in spite of the large increase in receipts for that year.

All of our accounts, vouchers, canceled checks, etc., since May, 1905, are intact and in the safe deposit; they have all been audited each year by certified public accountants who are responsible for the accuracy of their audit. In this statement we have not gone into many burdensome details, but it may be said that no matter of expense has been undertaken without consideration and sanction by the Council and that not a dollar of money has

been paid out until after the charge has been investigated and approved in writing by the auditing committee of the Council.

Year	Receipts	Expenses	Gain	Loss
1905	\$ 8,791.34	\$ 8,524.40	\$ 266.94	
1906	10,634.99	11,085.55		\$ 450.56
1907	11,745.23	11,311.05	434.18	
1908	10,238.94	10,669.68		430.74
1909	12,670.01	12,084.06	585.95	
1910	14,147.27	13,919.13	228.14	
1911	15,719.03	14,241.13	1,477.90	
1912	17,241.19	17,522.91		281.72

Totals \$101,188.00 \$99,357.91 \$2,993.11 \$1,163.02

Net gain 8 yrs. \$1830.09

Plus Loans repaid, 1910. 2000.00

\$3830.09

C. G. KENYON, PHILIP MILLS JONES,
Chairman of the Council. Secretary.

BOOK REVIEWS

Surgical Clinics of John B. Murphy, M. D., at Mercy Hospital, Chicago. December, 1912. Vol. I, No. 6. Published by W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia and London.

Contents: Carcinoma of the Breast (with a talk by Prof. R. Bastianelli, of Rome, Italy); Improvements in the Treatment of Malignant Tumors with Radio-active Substances (by Albert Caan, M. D.); Salpingitis—Pelvic Infection; Metastatic Gonorrheal Arthritis of the Knee; Ankylosis of Elbow—Arthroplasty; Fracture of the Patella; Ununited Fracture of Femur; Fracture of the Internal Semilunar Cartilage; Splitting Fracture of the Anterior Half of the Lower End of the Tibia; Ununited Fracture of the Humerus; Tenoplasty for Obstetric Palsy; Ankylosis of the Temporomaxillary Joints; Comment on Cases Previously Operated On; Index to Volume I.

Golden Rule of Surgery. By A. C. Bernays, 2d Edition, revised by W. T. Coughlin. Octavo, cloth, pp. 280. C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis, publishers.

A collection of surgical maxims, most of them incontestably true, many of them helpful. The book seems to be of use; the preface says a large first edition was exhausted. It is difficult to see, however, just what class of readers would be benefited by such a collection of short apodictical statements. Students would certainly not—the book gives neither why nor wherefore, nor does it present any problems for solution. The surgeon would not find much in it to aid him. The general practitioner, internes and surgical beginners might turn to these maxims before undertaking the care of a surgical case and find reminders here of facts they should have known before.

Some of the statements are very dogmatic—why for instance the use of digitalis and morphine is disparaged on the ground that they are "poisons" while the use of adrenalin is recommended is difficult to understand. L. E.

The Surgical Diseases of Children, by Wm. Francis Campbell, A. B., M. D., and Le Grand Kerr, M. D. Published by D. Appleton & Co., 1912.

This book is dedicated to the family physician, upon whose conscientious care and devotion to human welfare depends the efficiency of future men and women.

Under the section of General Considerations come some of the best ideas in the book. It deals with the expression of disease in a child; the examination; history taking; securing the child's confidence; general posture; the gait; pain; surgical significance of pain in all its expressions; its oc-

currence in different functions; its manifold character and its interpretation. This part of the work is particularly well developed and of great practical service. It tells what usually is only learned through the finer understanding and study of child life in its morbid state, and upon which depends the successful comprehension of their peculiar expressions of disease.

The chapters which follow, taking up the subjects of special examination, methods of procedure, preparation for operation, anesthetics, shock, sleep, feeding, etc., all are to the point and useful. The remainder of the book, some 600 pages, is devoted to those diseases of children which in any way might be considered surgical. The attitude of the writers is commendable in that everywhere the discovery of disease amid its vari-colored symptoms and dissembling phases is the dominant theme, their treatment in major cases is more suggestive than explicit. But this is as it should be in a work of this kind. It does not shirk detail where this might be directly the concern of the family physician. Its careful delineation of the proper treatment of orthopedic cases is excellent and concise.

It is not considered good taste to pass a book in review without dragging forth its short-comings showing its lack of progressive accuracy, picking out its typographical errors and differing with its conclusion; but in the present volume, possibly this will be pardoned because of the exceptionally good performance of the authors—in fact, we may even part with the compliment that the index and illustrations are very good. S. T. P.

Pathfinder in Medicine, by Victor Robinson. Published by Medical Review of Reviews, New York, 1912.

This addition to biographical literature consists of a series of fifteen essays, each essay devoted to a phase of historical development of the medical sciences as exemplified by the work of one man. The essays are arranged in chronological order, beginning with "Galen and Greek Medicine," passing next to "Aretaeus, the Forgotten Physician," "Paracelsus, Iconoclast of Medicine," "Servetus, the Medical Martyr," then Vesalius, Pare, Scheele and Cavendish, the chemists, John Hunter, Jenner, Laennec, Simpson, Semmelweis, Schleid and Schwann, and finally "Darwin, Saint of Science."

The author could not attempt within the limits of the work to accord each biography more than the salient facts, but with remarkable ingenuity he has managed to present much without cramming the subject matter. The method of treatment is as unusual as it is entertaining, due partly to the author's combined gift of imagination and versatility. Frequent allusions, occasional digressions and humorous sallies, always in good taste, convey a certain buoyancy to the text and hold the reader's interest. In places the author actually soars aloft in the realms of poetic fancy, imparting a delightful charm to his imagery. The introduction to the life of Servetus reads like a page from a Spanish romance. The account of Vesalius commences with some poetic reflections upon night and darkness, then:

"Alas! that some should wish the night to cover deeds that daylight must not see. Hark, why are the footsteps of that fellow as silent as his shadow? If he had the wings of the bat he could not sail more noiselessly through the air. The furred cat could learn from him the soundless tread. To the end of the town he walks, and e'en when the watchful dogs bark aloud he is as quiet as the swinging carcass of the convict that hangs moldering on the gibbet. Ah! save us, Virgin Mary, for thither is he bound. Stealthily he climbs the slippery steps and steals the corpse. (The moon looks calmly at his pale face.) Oh, ye blessed saints, protect us from his evil eye—it is the same youth

that last week robbed the charnel house and dug the dead from their graves!"

Thus by the use of high color in description and a feeling of warm human though critical sympathy with the past, Robinson has been able to lend a vividness of portrayal that imparts life to his characters. One seems to lose the compelling sense of time and live again with them.

As readers' tastes differ, it would be difficult to decide which is the best of the essays. They are all excellent. Abraham Jacobi states in the introduction that "the facts as related are absolutely correct." What unfavorable criticism might be offered would detract but little from the general worth of the book. One can read it with a sustained and alluring interest from cover to cover and feel on completing it that much information presented in an engaging and original literary style had been derived from its pages. M. S.

A Manual of Personal Hygiene. Edited by Walter L. Pyle, A. M., M. D. Published by W. B. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia & London, 1912. Fifth Edition.

While the trained man requires no such compendium as this popular little work in his library, there is a distinct and large field of usefulness for just such a clear, concise and simple reference book. In such language as is easily understood by the educated laity the rudiments of the anatomy and essential physiology of the organs discussed are set forth. Succeeding there is a fairly comprehensive discussion of the methods and procedures for the preservation of these organs at their normal efficiency. The field covered includes: The digestive apparatus; skin and appendages; vocal and respiratory apparatus; the ear; the eye; brain and nervous system. The chapter on physical exercise takes up muscle and muscle-nerve physiology and gives most of the simpler, approved forms of gymnastics and athletics. Orthopedics is the keynote of Dr. Goldthwaite's chapter on body posture. Domestic hygiene covers very adequately the institution and maintenance of the physical surroundings necessitated by our community existence. Dr. Wiley is represented by a chapter on Food Adulteration and Deterioration, which includes simple methods of caring for foods and detecting changes due to adulteration and deterioration. A chapter entitled Appendix concerns itself with pulse, temperature, respiration, baths of all kinds, massage, emergency treatment in cases of poisoning and other accidents. It is an admirable book for nurses, teachers, sociological workers, etc., and also is a decidedly more reliable household vade mecum than the legion of so-called "doctor's books" that flaunt their misinformation from the book shelves of the laity. And, again, for those of us who are not gifted with the ability of a Woods Hutchinson to impart to the laity complex medical information in a "words-of-one-syllable" style, this book may often be of great assistance to explain or answer the thousand and one questions that the patient is capable of hurling at his omniscient medical attendant. G. H. T.

DR. J. S. POTTS.

Died February 9, 1913.

The following, in appreciation of Dr. Potts, has been contributed by "a friend":

"One by one we pass over the bar, leaving our footsteps upon the sands of time. When we leave such footprints behind us as our old friend and physician, Dr. J. S. Potts, has left, we can depart in peace. His hands, his purse, his skill, were always at the service of the needv. He had a kindly welcome for the stranger, a cheering word for the unhappy, and to one and all a helpful hand. A rarely generous man to his friends—and not only to his friends, but to the community in which he